



ALEXANDRIA.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

THE Richmond Dispatch says the State democratic convention will probably pass a resolution to the following effect:

"That we endorse the action of the democratic Legislature at its recent extra session declining to accept the plan of settlement proposed by the foreign bondholders; and as in 1852, 1854 and 1855 we gave, so now we renew to the people of Virginia the assurance that we intend to stand to and abide by the Riddleberger settlement."

Well, suppose it shall; and then suppose that Gen. Mahone shall make the following declaration for his party:

"Having done all that was possible to make the Riddleberger bill effective, but failing, by reason of the decisions of the highest court in the land, it is our bounden, no less than our patriotic duty, to conform to the decisions of that court; and that as every interest of Virginia is suffering in consequence of the unsettled condition of the State debt, we favor as speedily a settlement as may be practicable, upon the most favorable terms the creditors will concede, at the present rate of taxation."

Which party, in regions where the General is unknown, would deserve and command more respect and favor? And, what is of vastly more importance to Virginia, which party would be likely to command more of her people's votes? Of course the General would receive the votes of all his own party and of all the negroes. They voted with him to repudiate a large part of the debt, and they would vote with him to pay the whole of it. He would receive the vote of all the straight republicans, who profess never to have favored repudiation. How many people who have heretofore voted the democratic ticket, but whose party ties have been loosened by recent events, and to whom the material interests of Virginia are of infinitely more importance than those of a mere political nature, would vote for him, would not be known until after the election, but, from the way in which some of them talk, the number would not be few.

THE DEMOCRATS of the Fifth ward in Petersburg have adopted the following resolution:

"That we are in favor of settling the State debt upon the best terms possible, with the consent of the creditors, taking into consideration the loss of lives and property during the war, as well as the depreciation of values."

If the State democratic convention to meet next month be wise enough to include this resolution with those it may adopt, it will not only help the democratic party in Virginia, but those of the whole country. There can, in the nature of debts, be no permanent and effectual settlement without the consent of the creditors, and why such a settlement can not be effected now, when the creditors are probably willing to make greater concessions than they ever were before or ever will be again, is what only former denouncers of repudiation attempt to explain.

THE MORNING republican newspaper of Washington says the knights of labor and the members of the agricultural wheel in Virginia should join the republicans to beat down the democrats in the State. But why a Virginia knight should join a party that taxes almost every thing he uses, but exempts from taxation his rich neighbor's bank stock, and which taxes him to pay pensions, not only to the crippled and indigent federal soldiers, which he is willing to pay, but to almost every man whose name was ever on the rolls of the federal army, including deserters; and why a Virginia farmer should join a party that by its revenue system makes him buy in the dearest but sell in the cheapest market, is what no intelligent Virginia knight or farmer can tell.

MR. BLAIR, of Richmond, who is in favor of mixed public schools, is a rich man, and, if he have any children, can afford to send them to private schools, which are not mixed. But the white people of the State who send their children to the public schools do so because they are not rich enough to bear the expense of private schools. To them mixed schools are so objectionable that an attempt to have them could not, in the nature of things, succeed. Mr. Blair has an indisputable right to his own opinions on this as on all other subjects, and, if he have children or white wards, has the right to send them to colored schools, if the latter will admit them. But for all that, his newly developed idea on race equality is a legitimate subject of adverse criticism.

THE KENTUCKY democracy condemned the undemocratic civil service reform sham; the Ohio democracy ignored it. The Maryland democracy yesterday declared: "That the civil service should be composed of officers and employees who are not antagonistic to the success of the administration under which they serve, but are in sympathy with it, whose hearts are in their work, and who believe that upon the continued and just success of the democratic party rest the safety and security of republican institutions and the liberties of the people." What will the Virginia democracy do with the humbug next week?

REV. MR. TODD, a Northern man, says the action of the meeting in his county that censured his conduct, "demonstrates that no Northern man can assume any position of influence or prominence in that community." Now, whether Mr. Todd be guilty or not of the grave charges against him,

there may be doubt; but the fact that he attempts to exculpate himself upon the ground of the sectional animosity of the people among whom he lives, though the charge was preferred against him by a colored man, affords strong corroborative proof to many, that he wouldn't hesitate to break the 9th commandment in order to shield himself from the consequences of breaking the 7th.

THE ORDER prohibiting colored military companies from participating in the "national" competitive military drill at Chicago next fall has been revoked. As the proposed drill will be altogether a voluntary affair, no company being compelled to participate in it that doesn't want to, the revocation of the order referred to will be likely to deprive the drill entirely of its national character.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1887.

Mr. Barbour has, after a great deal of persuasion, succeeded in inducing the railroad companies to reduce their rates to delegates to the State democratic convention at Roanoke next Thursday to four and a-half cents a mile for the round trip, the regular charge being six cents. This, it is said, is as low as the lowest excursion rates. Mr. Barbour, the chairman of the State democratic committee, will start for Roanoke next Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning. Mr. Scott, the secretary of that committee, will start for that place to-morrow, to see that all the arrangements for the convention are complete. Mr. Barbour says he is in receipt of letters from all quarters of the State, and that their contents induce him to believe that the convention will re-endorse the Riddleberger bill.

A democratic Congressman from Ohio, at the Capitol to-day, said the State ticket recently nominated by the democrats of his State was doubtless as strong as any other that could have been selected, and would receive the full party vote. That vote alone, however, he said, would not elect the ticket, as Ohio is a republican State. The chief hope of the democrats, he said, lay in the supposition that the many anti-Sherman republicans there are so determined in their opposition that they will stay away from the polls on election day, and let the democrats carry the State by default, and thus effectually remove Mr. Sherman from the list of Presidential candidates next year.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, left here last night on a short visit to New York. When he visited the President yesterday to stop at Lynchburg on his return from Atlanta next fall, the President expressed his thanks for the invitation, but said it would be impossible for him at this time to tell whether or not he could accept it, but that he desired to do so, and if, on his return from Atlanta, time and circumstances were favorable, he would certainly stop at Lynchburg and gratify that desire. The Senator and the delegation of Lynchburgers who accompanied him to the White House seem to be assured that if it is possible for the President to visit their city next fall he will certainly do so.

The murder of a negro barber by a negro "sport" on Pennsylvania avenue here yesterday evening created a great commotion and excitement among the negroes here. The police station in which he was confined was almost immediately surrounded by a crowd, variously estimated at from one to five thousand, who, though they could not see him, gazed at the building, with the appearance of which they had long been familiar, until midnight.

Whether the long prevailing heat has driven many of the people of this city out of it or has generally remarked upon by observers that rarely before, even in the hottest previous summers, have the streets, stores and hotels presented an appearance more deserted and less animated than they now do.

A committee from Philadelphia, representing the Constitutional Centennial Commission, and Messrs. A. K. Little and H. L. Carson, had a conference with the President, at the White House to-day and agreed upon a programme for the celebration, which will include a reception to the Governors of the States and Territories to be held by the Governor of Pennsylvania on September 15. The President informed the committee that he was in entire sympathy with the commission and would do what he could to make the celebration a success. The President had previously accepted an invitation to attend the celebration, and it was arranged that he will be the guest of the commission on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September. He will be accompanied to Philadelphia by Mrs. Cleveland and several members of the Cabinet.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Several men were seriously injured Tuesday night near Blue Ridge Springs, on the Norfolk and Western Road, by the accidental explosion of a keg of powder.

Charles Bowler, white, an ex-convict, was yesterday evening arrested for entering the residence in Richmond of Bishop J. J. Keane and stealing a handsome clock therefrom.

Edward A. Levy, who was arrested in Baltimore, charged with stabbing Winfield Scott, arrived in Richmond yesterday in charge of an officer and was committed for a hearing before the Police Court.

A decree has been entered by Judges Bond and Jackson in the United States Circuit Court of West Virginia appointing commissioners to sell the White Sulphur Springs property. Several suits are pending to settle the affairs of the company, which has been long and heavily indebted. The property is valued at about \$350,000, and will be offered for sale about September 1st.

The severest storm of thunder and lightning and the heaviest rain-fall within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," visited Leesburg last Saturday afternoon. The first severe flash of lightning struck a large tree near the residence of Mr. Henry Harrison, at the north end of town, shivering it from top to bottom. During the storm lightning struck the belfry on the Court-house and running down, entered the roof of the building but coming in contact with and passed metal water spout, diffused itself and passed off. Beyond tearing away one side of the belfry, shivering a rafter, and sending a few shingles flying through the air, no material damage was done. A lot of stacked hay belonging to Mr. Phineas Janney, at Lincoln, was struck and consumed. On Monday evening, a fine cow belonging to Mr. Chas. N. Taylor, at Taylor's mill, was struck and killed. The same day the carriage house of Mr. Flavius Lodge, near Snickersville, was also struck, and his carriage badly damaged.

LAND SALES.—On Monday last Mr. Eppa Hunt, Jr., trustee, sold the White Mill property to Samuel George for eight thousand dollars cash.

Maj. R. T. Scott, trustee, sold the "Cleveland Farm" containing 555 acres, to Mrs. W. C. Marshall for \$15,000.

Maj. Scott also sold the store house in Hume belonging to Wm. C. Marshall to Mrs. Mildred C. Stribling for \$875, and the Baker farm near Marshall containing 214 acres to H. C. Norris for \$24 per acre.—Warrenton Virginian.

A dispatch from Rome says a committee has been appointed to elaborate a scheme to establish a Catholic University in America, and a conference will be held on August 1 to decide upon its location.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A sunrise from the summit of Pike's Peak has been successfully photographed by C. F. Snyder, of the Signal Corps.

Seven buildings, including the Times newspaper office, in Georgetown, Ky., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss \$60,000.

The New York Star's Grant monument fund hangs fire at about \$6,000, and that paper confesses its "mortification at the popular indifference to the memory of the great soldier."

One effect of the heated term in New York has been the utilization of roofs as sleeping apartments. Thousands of people sleep on top of tenements in New York these hot nights.

The Augusta Chronicle says that Governor Gordon is not and will not be a candidate for the nomination of Vice President, and that he is certain to be elected to the United States Senate to fill the next vacancy from Georgia.

The Maryland democratic State convention yesterday nominated E. E. Jackson, of Wicomico county, for Governor, Wm. Pinkney White, of Baltimore, for Attorney General, and Col. L. Victor Baughman, of Frederick, for Comptroller.

A large meeting of representative citizens of Memphis, Tenn., yesterday passed resolutions inviting the President and Mrs. Cleveland to visit Memphis. The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has also appointed a committee to invite the President to visit Cincinnati during his Western trip this fall.

Another fatal shooting affray took place in Washington yesterday afternoon about five o'clock on Pennsylvania avenue, between Four and a half and Third streets northwest, in which Henry Burgess, the proprietor of the Monticello Club, on E street, near Thirtieth northwest, shot and killed Jim Burnett. Both were negroes. The shooting, it is said, was in self defense.

After the war two Union soldiers named Halsey and Darnley, from Lowell, Mass., were in New Orleans, and one day got into a street fight with a stranger. Halsey threw a bottle of wood at the stranger, but struck Darnley, who fell, and Halsey, believing he had killed him, fled to New York. He changed his name and went West. A few days ago he visited Lowell, and while walking on the street met Darnley, whom he recognized at once as the man whom he believed he had slain.

Pranzini.

The leading sensation of Paris is not political, but relates to the diabolical crimes of Pranzini, who occupies a condemned cell in the La Roquette prison. After his incarceration the police discovered that he was a professional blackmailer, old women in particular forming his favorite prey. He used to make love to them, get them in his power, and then compromise them if they refused to pay. The correspondence discovered among his baggage, which includes letters from women of all classes of society, makes it apparent that he committed the murders for which he will die, for the purpose of obtaining sufficient money to go over to the United States and to marry a rich New York banker's daughter, whose letters show that she had not only been betrayed, but that, moreover, she was deeply infatuated with the murderer and anxious to marry him as soon as he could find means of going to New York. Their acquaintance began at a hotel in Paris last fall. Happily for the peace of mind of New York society, the name of this imprudent girl has not been made public.

On March 17 last a sensation was caused in Paris by the discovery of three dead bodies in a handsome flat of the Rue Montaigne, one of the streets leading off the Champs Elysee. The victims were Mlle. Marie Regnault, a well-known demi-mondaine, whose "protectors" were mostly men of a mature and even advanced age; her maid, who slept in an adjoining room, and the latter's little ten year old daughter, Marie, who was the godchild of Mlle. Regnault. They had all three been knifed in the most scientific manner. A few days later a Levantine adventurer of the name of Pranzini was arrested at Marseilles with some of the jewels of the dead *bonne* in his possession. His trial, which ended only a few days ago, was daily attended by many of the most fashionable mondaines and demi-mondaines of Paris. Before the jury retired Pranzini shouted: "Give me death or give me liberty. I am innocent." The jury was out two hours, and returned a verdict of guilty as to the murder of Marie Regnault and her servant, but found that the killing of the girl was unpremeditated. Pranzini was then sentenced to death.

He was born of Italian parents in 1856 at Alexandria, Egypt. At the age of 18 he obtained employment at Cairo in the general postoffice. In the early part of 1879 he was summarily discharged for stealing the contents of letters, and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for the offense. When he left the prison he became the business agent at Cairo of several important houses of business at Alexandria. After holding this engagement awhile he left Egypt for a time, loitering about the various Turkish ports on the Mediterranean. He finally made his way to Odessa, where he entered the service of the late Gen. Skobeleff as courier. Sent by the general to accompany his mother on her journey from Bulgaria to Russia, he disappeared from the scene simultaneously with the old lady's mysterious murder by the general's aide-de-camp, and made use of the large sum of money which he had in his possession, and which was evidently part of the proceeds of the murdered lady's jewels, to secure a passage for Calcutta, where for a time he lived in affluence.

His money, however, did not last long, and, having become proficient in the Hindoo language, he secured employment as interpreter to a party of merchants, with whom he traveled through India and a portion of Afghanistan. Returning to Europe with his employers, we next find him interpreter at a hotel at Constantinople, and subsequently at the Hotel Royal des Etrangers at Naples, where, however, he got into trouble for stealing bank notes from a letter addressed to a guest. His next post was that of conductor of the electric car company on the trains running between Calais and Brindisi. He was discharged after a few months' service for stealing the diamonds of a lady traveling in his car. In 1884 he returned to Egypt and accompanied Lord Wolseley's expedition to the Sudan as interpreter, at the close of which he received a certificate signed by the general, certifying to the effect that he spoke with equal facility English, French, Italian, Greek, Turkish, Arabic, Russian and Hindoo. Subsequently employed as clerk at one of the principal hotels at Marseilles, he disappeared one day with the proceeds of a large check which he had been requested to cash, and made his way to Paris, where he devoted himself exclusively to the profession of blackmailer and hanger-on of fast women. His personal appearance was of great service to him in this peculiar calling. He was above the average stature of Frenchmen, had coal-black hair, a carefully trimmed beard, and exceedingly small and delicately formed hands. His manner was quiet and somewhat effeminate. He also possessed extraordinary muscular power.

Killed by Lightning.

BERTRAM, Tex., July 28.—Three persons were killed by lightning here last evening. The flash came from a cloudless sky. The names of the persons killed were G. W. Penny, M. B. Sinclair and Cain Sanford.



TODAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Ohio Republicans.

TOLEDO, July 28.—The platform was read to-day. The tariff plank was received with loud cheers. When the endorsement of Gov. Foraker's administration was reached the convention cheered as one man, many rising to their feet and swinging hats. Loud calls were made for Foraker. There bel gale clause revived the demonstration.

The State convention was called to order at 10 o'clock by temporary chairman Ryan. The committee on credentials and rules reported, which were adopted, and ex-Governor Charles Foster, chairman of the committee on resolutions read the platform, which was as follows:

The republican party, in convention assembled, submits to the people of Ohio the following declaration of its principles:

1. We are in favor of a protective tariff to secure to American citizens the privilege of supplying every article which can be produced as well in the United States as in other countries and sufficiently to supply American wants. Such a tariff makes a demand for and gives employment to the labor of American citizens, and thereby aids in securing just compensation for labor. We denounce the Ohio democratic platform of a tariff for revenue only, and which demands an indiscriminate reduction in all duties on imported articles, the effect of which would be to encourage importations, thus giving American patronage to foreign producers and foreign labor rather than to our own.

2. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received from Europe great bodies of honest, industrious citizens who have added to the wealth, progress and power of our country, and while we welcome to our shores the well-disposed and industrious emigrant, who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of free government, we view with alarm unrestricted emigration from foreign lands as dangerous to the peace and good order of the country and the integrity and character of its citizenship. We urge Congress to pass such laws and establish such regulations as shall protect us from the inroads of the anarchist, the communist, the polyannist, fugitive from justice, the insane, the dependent pauper, the vicious and criminal classes, contract labor in every form, under any name or guise, and all others who seek our shores not to become a part of our civilization and citizenship, who acknowledge no allegiance to our laws, no sympathy with our aims and institutions, but who come among us to make war upon society, to diminish the dignity and rewards of American workingmen and degrade our labor to their level. Against all these our gates should be closed. But, while favoring every honorable and practicable measure to protect American labor against the evil effects of foreign immigration and competition, we recognize also the dangers which menace it at home and condemn as hostile to its cause, as subversive of its dignity and power, the bold and persistent usurpation in many of the States of its political rights and privileges. The condition of the men who labor in the north cannot be maintained or improved so long as the men who labor in the south are wrongfully deprived of the rights and powers of American citizenship. Their labor meets in close and immediate competition and neither can be degraded without striking at the prosperity and independence of the other. Recognizing these plain truths we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all sections of our country. We demand it, and will ever demand it as the entire source of justice to the real producers of property and wealth, and the sole security of the republic and its free institutions. We deplore national strife and divisions. We have placed the war with its hates and revenges behind us; but the settlements of the war must stand irrevocable—respected, honored and observed in every part of the republic. More we have never demanded, less we will not have. Congress should exercise its constitutional authority and take control and supervision of elections of representatives to Congress. We demand such duties on wool and manufactures thereof as will secure the American market to American producers. We denounce the demand made under President Cleveland's administration by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report of December 6th, 1886 for the "immediate passage of an act placing raw wool upon the free list," and we denounce the democratic State platform which "proclaims its hearty and unqualified endorsement" of said administration, and demands a "reduction of the present" duties on wool and on woolen and worsted goods. Such reduction would destroy the wool growing and woolen manufacturing industries, would invite large imports, break down American competition and give the control of our market to foreign producers who would ultimately demand exorbitant prices. We earnestly protest against the decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury in customs cases in the interest of the foreign producer and foreign labor, as in opposition to the letter and spirit of the tariff laws.

3. We favor liberal pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, adequate appropriations for the improvement of our national water ways and national aid toward education. If too much revenue be collected to meet these and other public needs, we demand that the first step in the reduction thereof shall be the abolition of the internal tax upon American-grown tobacco.

4. The public lands of the United States should be sacredly held for the use and benefit of actual settlers alone; and the laws preventing the ownership of these lands by corporations and non-resident aliens should be rigidly enforced.

5. While we condemn the false pretense of President Cleveland's administration of the civil service law, we advocate the maintenance and proper enforcement of said law and demand such additional legislation as will remove appointments from partisan influence.

6. The republican party has ever been the friend of oppressed nationalities; and we extend our hearty sympathy to Gladstone, Parnell and their associates in their efforts to secure home rule for Ireland.

7. We condemn the action of Mr. Cleveland in vetoing pensions bills and especially we denounce the spirit manifested toward the maimed and disabled soldiers of the country in the language in which certain of its votes are couched, and we condemn as unjust and unmannered his veto of the dependent pension bill, and declare that it was in plain violation of the nation's pledges to its defenders and of the oft-repeated promises of the democratic party of the north made during political campaigns to secure votes. We demand of Congress that it pass enactments pensioning the soldiers of the country, that the helpless widows of dead soldiers, regardless of the cause of death, dependent parents and disabled soldiers, shall receive the bounty of the nation they fought to save and which they richly deserve.

8. While favoring all proper legislation to secure patentees in their just rights to their inventions, we ask such legislation by Congress as will provide that the holder of a patent shall have no right of action for its infringement when known that he or she are innocently and in good faith using it without knowledge of the existence of the patent, he falls to give notice of his claim.

9. We heartily endorse the administration of Governor Foraker as wise, prudent, firm and economical; and we do especially endorse and approve his patriotic declaration that no rebel flags shall be surrendered while he is Governor, and we further endorse and approve his prompt action in instituting restraining measures to prevent the unlawful order of President Cleveland from being executed.

10. The frauds, forgeries and crimes committed by the democratic party in Ohio, in the election for State officers and members of the General Assembly in 1885, deserve the condemnation and execration of all honorable men; and we hereby commend and endorse the action of the 67th General Assembly in preventing the consummation of these crimes and in enacting registration laws applicable to the great cities of the State, whereby their repetition have been rendered impossible. We further endorse and commend the action of the late republican legislature in the provisions made by it for the establishment of a home for disabled soldiers and sailors and for the levying of taxes by the commissioners of the several counties for the support and maintenance of indigent soldiers and sailors and their widows and children.

11. We point with just pride to the enactment of the Dow law in fulfillment of the promises of the republican party, and we pledge ourselves to such further legislation as may be necessary to keep abreast with enlightened public sentiment on this question, to the end that the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors be restricted to the utmost possible extent in all parts of the State.

12. We favor such legislation as will secure to the agricultural, commercial and industrial interests of the State, equally without discrimination in favor of any citizen or corporation, the benefits of transportation by all common carriers, at the lowest rates consistent with justice, and that the water ways of the State should be maintained and improved so as to secure to the people the full benefits thereof.

13. Recognizing, as the republicans of Ohio always have, the gifted and tried statesmen of the republican party of other states, loyal and unflinching in their devotion to the success of the organization in 1888, under whatever standard banner the republican national convention may select, they have just pride in the record and career of John Sherman as a member of the republican party and as a statesman of fidelity, large experience and great ability. His career as a statesman began with the birth of the republican party; he has grown and developed with the growth of that organization his genius and patriotism are stamped upon the records of the party and the statutes and constitution of the country, and believing that his nomination for the office of President would be wise and judicious, we respectfully present his name to the people of the United States as a candidate and announce our hearty and cordial support of him for that office.

When the last resolution, the famous Sherman endorsement, was reached the cheering broke out again, and on a call from a delegate three cheers were given for Sherman before the reading could continue. The close was marked by cheers. A motion was made to adopt the whole platform by acclamation. It was done unanimously without a dissenting vote. Tremendous cheering followed and loud calls were made for Sherman. Sherman did not appear and the report of the committee on permanent organization was read and adopted. Hon. John Sherman was made permanent chairman. A committee of three was appointed to conduct him to the chair. The convention was in a good humor, being jubilant over the extinction of the opposition to the endorsement resolution and cheered Sherman to the echo as he took the platform. His speech was listened to with the closest attention, and was received with every demonstration of applause, especially his disclaimer that the endorsement resolution had any binding effect upon the district conventions next year. He received a tremendous round of cheers at the close.

Dr. Graydon, of Cincinnati, then took the platform and nominated Gov. Foraker for his second term in a ten minute speech. There was much cheering and the motion was carried by acclamation amid a whirlwind of cheers.

A committee was appointed to escort Foraker to the hall and the nomination for Lieutenant Governor was proceeded with. Hon. Asa Dushnell, of Springfield, was named, but declined because of important business interests which would suffer. Senator Thomas J. Pringle, of Springfield, was then named as a candidate for the place. Capt. C. W. Lyon was also placed in nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

At this moment Gov. Foraker was escorted to the platform amid cheers. He accepted the nomination for Governor and made a brief speech, in which he made answer to some charges against him made by the democratic platform recently adopted. He reviewed the financial record of the last democratic administration and compared it with republican management to refute the charge that his administration was unbusinesslike. He went over a number of similar topics in Ohio politics receiving close attention. While he was speaking a salute of one hundred guns was being fired outside in honor of his renomination.

Prize Fights. HAMMOND, Ind., July 28.—The long talked of fight to a finish with skin gloves between Frank Glover and Wm. Bradburn took place last night near Gibson, Ind. There were about seventy persons present, fifty of them having paid \$20 each for the privilege of witnessing the contest. Bradburn was in much better condition than he has ever before been in. He weighed 155 pounds. Glover weighed 182, and his more powerful frame showed the result of very careful training. The fight was desperate one from the call of time. Bradburn took the initiative and was much the clearer and better general. He out-generaled Glover, who kept swinging his right trying to knock his man out, and not only failed to land but got severely punished in return, especially on the body. From the first Bradburn had the best of it, and he kept continually taunting Glover with remarks of "You can't hit me with a broad-axe, I told my friends

so before I came in. You've got no sick boy now," and a number of remarks. Bradburn avoided nearly all of Glover's leads by clever ducking, and repeatedly planted his left with telling effect on Glover's stomach. In the second round he crossed counters on Glover on the jaw and scored a clean knock down. In the fourth round Glover rallied and by fainting with his left induced Bradburn to duck, and then got home three terrible upper cuts with his right. In the seventh round Glover made his last rally, and with a straight left hander on the mouth and an upper cut dazed Bradburn. That was his last rally. In the ninth round, after they had been fighting thirty-five minutes, Bradburn knocked him out.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—A Jamestown special says: A six round prize fight was fought here this morning between James Smith, of New York, and William Layton, of Bradford, Smith weighed 168 pounds and was handled by Billy Oliver, of New York. Layton stripped at 155 pounds. The ring was pitched in a vacant lot near Griffiths Point on Chautauque Lake. Billy Booles of Philadelphia, was referee. It was fought to a finish with hard gloves. First round—Both men did considerable sparring, nothing eventful and no blood. Second round—Smith got a knock down; Layton got his blood. Third round—Layton punished his man severely and got a knock down. Fourth round—Both men fought savagely, a knock down for Layton. Fifth round—Smith got a knock down at the start and both fought all around the ring Sixth round—This was a winder for Smith, both men were punished, but not badly. Referee gave the fight to Smith.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Allentown base ball club disbanded to-day. Two pleasure yachts, both well laden with people, were capsized in a squall off Varmouth, England, to-day. Ten persons were drowned.

Twelve persons have died from injuries received in yesterday's accident on the Chicago and Alton railway, and at least thirty were injured.

The eight o'clock express train, which makes a trip between Reading and Philadelphia in one hour and forty minutes, ran into a covered wagon containing a picnic party this morning at Edgewood, near Reading, killing four persons outright and injuring several others.

HOW INDIANS POISON THEIR ARROWS.

It was a long time before Friday came and I began to think he was going to disregard my summons, and was getting angry, when he suddenly put in an appearance. I explained to him what I wished to know, and without the slightest hesitation he said to the venerable arrow-maker: "Tell my brother all about the poisoned arrows." "Well," said the old man, "first we take a bloated yellow rattlesnake in August, when he is most poisonous, and tie him with a forked stick to a stake; then we tease him until he is in a great rage. This is done by passing a switch over his body from his head to his tail. When he thrashes the ground with his body and his eyes grow bright and sparkle like diamonds we kill a deer, antelope or some other small animal, and tearing out the liver, throw it to the snake while it is warm and the blood still coursing through it. The reptile will strike it again and again and pretty soon it will begin to turn black. When he tires, the snake is teased again, and he is induced to sink his fangs into the soft flesh until all the poison has been extracted from him and the liver is reeking with it. He is then killed and the liver lifted with a sharp pole, so dangerous is it no one dares touch it. The liver is left for about an hour, when it will be almost jet black and emit a sour smell. Arrows are then brought and their iron heads pushed into the liver up to the shaft. They are left sticking there for about one hour and a half, when they are withdrawn and dried in the sun. A thin, glistening yellow scum adheres to the arrow, and if it but so much as touches raw flesh it is certain to poison it to death." I asked if Indians still used poisoned arrows. "No," he replied, "no man, Indian or white man, for years past has been shot with these arrows and they are no longer made."—Ottawa Republican.

BRAVERY AT SEA.—Queen Victoria has

been pleased to confer the decoration of the Albert medal of the second class upon Thos. Averett Whistler, first mate of the ship Ennerdale, of Liverpool. On the 17th of December last, soon after 5.30 a. m., as the Ennerdale was rounding Cape Horn, an apprentice, named Duncan McCallum, fell from aloft into the sea, striking the rigging in his fall. Immediately H. S. Pochin, an A. B., leaped overboard after McCallum, but the latter sank before Pochin could reach him. Pochin, afraid of being seized with cramp before a boat could come to his assistance, hailed the ship, asking for a life-buoy to be thrown to him, and at the same time the master called a crew to man a boat. The first mate, Mr. Thomas A. Whistler, who had been asleep in his berth, ran on deck and heard Pochin's hail. Calling to the boatswain to leave him a life-buoy, he at once sprang overboard, secured the life-buoy, which was thrown to him, and succeeded in reaching Pochin. The latter was already on the point of sinking, but, with the help of the life-buoy, Whistler was able to keep him up. The water was bitterly cold, and a huge albatross hovered round the two men, preparing to attack them. Meanwhile the delay had occurred in the desertion of the boat. Her feelings had been thrown to him, and succeeded in reaching Pochin, and when at last launched, so many men crowded into her that she capsized. When righted and relanching she finally succeeded in reaching and rescuing Whistler and Pochin, who were now entirely exhausted after an exposure of some forty minutes in the water. The albatross had been driven off with a bat hook. Shortly they were lifted into the boat, both men became insensible, and Whistler was delirious for some time afterwards.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.—In the Ohio republican State convention, in session at Toledo, yesterday, the committee on resolutions passed a resolution absolutely and unqualifiedly endorsing Senator Sherman for the Presidency, by a vote of 18 to 3, which was afterward made unanimous. The platform reaffirms the Dow law, and favors such additional thereto as seem to be demanded by the enlightened spirit of the age. It takes strong protective ground regarding the tariff, and is emphatic in its condemnation of the importation of foreign contract labor. It condemns the democratic party of Ohio in strong terms, and on other points takes the usual republican position.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" perfectly and permanently cures those diseases peculiar to females. It is tonic and nerve, effectually allaying and curing those sickening sensations that affect the stomach and heart, through reflex action. The backache and "dreadful dawns" sensations all disappear under the strengthening effect of this great restorative. By Druggists.